NEW YORK REHALD, EUNDAY, JUHE 1, 1865

INDIGNATION MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

dastic Assemblages_Brooks, Toomb and Douglas Denounced - the Barning of Lawrence City and the Attack upon Sum-ner Stmultaneous_inquer and Outdoor

zens of Brocklyn, calling for an expression of public opinion in regard to the recent assault upon Senator Sumner, an immense gathering of the Brocklynites took place at the City Hall in our stater city. The first intea-tion was that the meeting should be held in the Park facing the City Hall, but that arrangement was not a first carried out, possibly owing to the fact that the chilliness of the evening would affect the health of some of the speakers were they to address the crowd in the open air. The hour fixed for the commencemen of the proceedings was eight o'clack P. M., and a little previous to that time those who were lingering about the steps of the Hall—and they were then not very numerou -went up stairs to the Supreme Court room, in which place the main business of the evening was conducted, though the large increase of the assemblage subsequently rendered it necessary to hold an outside meeting, as will be seen below. The Court room would probably hold five or six hundred; but within a short time after the organi-zation of the meeting, it contained much more than that number. It was in fact uncomfortably crammed; and whilst it was almost impossible to get in, it was nearly as difficult to get out.

Ex-Mayor LAMBERT called the meeting to order, and

minated his Honor Mayor Hall as Chairman, which was unanimously agreed to.

The CHARRMAN said they came there, not as abolition sts, nor as democrats, nor as whigs, but they assembled there as Americans (loud app aus), to vindicate the eternal principles of the freedom of speech. A cowardly and murderous assault in the very Secate chamber, upon an unarmed, defenceless man, basked up by a com-panion perhaps equally intent upon murder—(Ap-

plause.)
A VOICE—Look out for a challerge.
Mr. HALL (continuing) observed that now was the time to let their voice in condemnation of the ourrage upon the right of free discussion g. forth to Washington, prodaining that those outrages have gone so far, and shall go no farther. (Loud oneers.)
The following named gentlemen were nominated as Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

VIGE PRESIDENTS.

Rollin war ford.
H. B. Duryes.
D. O. Relogg.
Chandler starr.
H. B. Clailim.
t. Robert Sherwell.

John G. Berger.

SECRETARIES.
John C. Smith. S. E. Church.

The several names were received with much applause. In cossequence of the dense crewd in attendance, and the room not being capable of accommodating all, it was received that an out door meeting ce held in the Park. General Duarra then brough forward the following resolutions, which were received with rapturous enthusiasm:—

General Durra then brough forward the following resolutions, which were received with rapturous enthusiann:

Whereas, Mr. Preston S. Brooks, a member of the House of Representatives from the State of South Carolins, perpetrated a violent and premeditated assault on the person of the Ron. Charles frumer, Sensior of the United states from the State of Massachusetts, while the latter was sented in his place in the Sensie, with repeated blows felling him to the floor, and only desisting from the unannounced and dangecous attack when constrained to do so by the interference and resistance of older persons; herefore, it is by us, the citizens of Brooklyn, without distinction of party assembled, hereey.

Received, That the right of the citizen to inter his opinions on all subjects effecting the public weal is one of the essential distinctions between a free and a despotic giver meat, and that without it a regulite cannot exit; that he free and full enjoyment of this right was not cenied to the American people seven when colonies; that it was a sablabed before the constitution and its security guaranteed by provisions incorporated that instrument; and that it is right works the people of this country cannot surreader without an absundonment of all has privileges as freemen, and the everthrow of those institutions and libertics which their provisions incorporated that instrugent; and that it is right works the people of this country cannot surreader without an absundonment of all host privileges as freemen, and the everthrow of those institutions and libertics which they inherit as the price of many palitics, and provided the privileges and provided the everthrow of those institutions and libertics which they inherit as the price of many palitics, and the privileges are the condition of our continued the sate of the conditions of the conditions of a sate embals, in the second of the conditions of a condition of a sate embals, in the same a furney and the provided of the express terms of the conditions of our conditions

capitol, at some early day, to ano her and more appropriate place and the property of the control of the control of the control of a control of the control of a control of the control of a control of the control of t

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S. Duryra then moved the adoption of the resolu
amid cries of "Outside"—hisses, and "Question,"

GES. Duryes then moved the adoption of the resolutions, amid cries of "Outside"—hisses, and "Question," spplause and confusion.

A Vocce—General Nye is wanted outside to address the meeting.

GES. NYE—I can't speak.

The resolutions were alopted unanimously.

JOIN C. Wisslow, Esq., was then introduced, and after some preliminary remarks said:—We are here not as hot headed fanatics, but as cool, dispassionate men, who, 'knowing our rights dare maintain them.' (Applause.) We are here as firm and true disciples of Washington, the father of our constitution. A constitution which has been outraged by this attack upon Senator Sammer. Outraged, law, because the constitution guarantees to every individual, and every Senator of the United States, first, liberty of speech. Our constitution prevides that no Senator or Representative shall be called in question for words spoken in debate in any other place but in the Senate or in the Honse. What a speciacle have we before us! An elequent man rising up in his seat, inspired by the mighty truth of his theme, and for having expressed those words of truth and elequence is struck down by a bludgeon in the hands of a ruffian. (Applause.) And another feature of the constitution, which requires and provides that all our citizens shall have guaranteed to them, at all times, the inablenable right of free speech—that, too, has been outcurs and the struck down by a bludgeon in the hands of a ruffian. (Applause.) And another feature of the constitution, which requires and provides that all our citizens shall have guaranteed to them, at all times, the inablenable right of free speech—that, too, has been outcurs as a surfian. Capplause of the Roman republic was in arms. Cenar, renowmed in the science of war and statesmasship; of social cultivation and reducement and Christian principle, he has been struck down—for what? For his zealous abherence to the faith and principles of the feathers of the country, a heart of the dispassional principle which knocked Charles Sum. or Senators. The sa

ed by Daniel Webster, that this people will harvafter, as herestotres, go for the Uniten and Eberty, now and forever. (Loud appliance) But if the war is begunf of Southern Senators and Southern representatives are determined to meet argument with violence, eloquence with bludgeons, sympathy for oppression with blood...] say if you stir up the spirit of the Northern people in that regard, you stir up a spirit not easily to be quenched...—a spirit of a people who will go into the variace with a full faith in the motto which inspired Oromwell in all his conquests...—it is well "to trust in God, and keep our powder dry." Mr. Winslow resumed his seat amid enthusiastic appliance.

General NTE was the next speaker, and observed that he came from a sick bed to ming a his serrow and indignation with his fe is well-sens sefore him, at the sad and disgraceful occurrence which took place a few days since in the American Genate chamber. That outrage had imprinted the badge of disgrace upon the brow of the American republic. The wound indicted upon Semmer was their blow (applause); the blood that tricked down his manly face was 'heir blood (cheers), and that blow which streek bim sensesses to the floor, was a blow indicted upon all thair fiberties as American citizens. (More applause). However, he held that this occurrence was in a manner providential. As he had occasion to remark a few days since in New-Jersey, it required the bood of a Warren to stir up that spirit which vindicated their fathers and their liberties. It seems to me in these alsepy, drowsy times, when our country nights are endangered, that it took the blow on Summer's head to rouse the people to a proper sense of their rights and digatry. (Applause) I have remarked that it is easen to me that this universal sentiment is exactly the thing that the country needs. I some not here to speak as a politician; I aliculate be schamed to do it on such an ecosabion as this. But, sir, that warrage appeals to the manhood of every one of us. (Applause.) And when we remem

That blow seems to be justified by a large portion of our country, and for that reason—

Several voices, excitedly—No, no—only 160,606. (Confudion.)

General Nye—I speak territoric ly—no! of the number. It receives justification at the hands of presses, and Senators have liken on the floor of the Senate and said that they approved the sat. (Great hissing and groaning) Now, sir, the popular doctrine is—my elected friend beside me will pardon the alluston—in total depravity. I have sometimes, until this matter occurred, denied that there is such a thing in the human heart as tetal depravity. I have said it was the common impulse of the widgest savage that ever roamed the lorests, if he saw amn lying bleeding prostrate at his feet, to reach out his hand and give him aid. But, sir, I believe refinement and Senatorist position make mea more totally depraved—if the exhibitions of the conduct of some of them are to be taken as a standard—than the wildest savage who treads the wilderness. (Applause.) Sir, where siumbered the humanity of Senator Toombs! (Laughter and hisses.) Where siept the gushing heart of Douglas? (Loud hisses.) Where was their manhood when blow succeeding blow upon the senseless form of a prostrate man was uncheckel by their stalwart forms and arms! (Ories of "That is it.") That, sir, gives a deeper dye to the whole transaction. (Applause.) That, sir, is to my mind the poison upon the weapon that made the gashies on Sumper's head. (Renseed cheers.) But they are arraigned before the tribunal of an indignant people, and to-night the people are sitting in judgment upon that question. To night, not only here, but everywhere where freedom of speech is valued, they are pronouncing sentence upon this inhumanity.

Applause). Sir, is would that this were all. I would, sir, that those wounds were cleartrized; but, alas! it is not so. There is a tongue in every wound on great Summer's head that will peal in thuader tones through this nation, untill justice—sten and inflexible justice—shall have been executed u

insuit was to be passed by unheeded, like the other insults cast upon the North, then, indeed, they had become so debased, that it was of little consequence how muca more they might suffer.

Rev. H. Ward Bercher was next introduced, and when the applause with which he was received had subsided, he spoke in substance as follows:—He slidded to the apology made by the previous speaker, but thought no apology should be made, as none was necessary. Sisvery was a book which was read by the lurid light of heli—it is said he a book whose axioms aprang teenes, and whose last reading will be there. (Applause and laughter.) He was opposed, with all his heart and soul, to slavery, for, from his ear lest age, he had loved liberty as dearer to him than life itself. For himself, he would be free, living or dying, and he claimed freedom not only for himself but for all mankied. The only way to educe a men for freedom was to give it to them. It might be refused to the mon the ground that they were not fit for it, but it would be on the same ground that you should not allow a child tog ointo the wave until he knew how to swim. There is now a good prospectof establishing freedom, after so much has been accrificed to slavery. The Speaker compared it to a upas tree which bisekened everything around it. I would not the best until he knew how to swim. There is now a good prospect of establishing freedom, after so much has been accrificed to slavery. The Speaker compared it to a upas tree which bisekened everything around it. I would not the continued attempt to interfere with slavery where it is, and would asy, there let it stand this in the natural course of events it goes down for ever. I would not harm South Carolina—the is harmed enough already, fin having such a son. (Laughter and applause.) Brocks had violated every principle of humanity—there is not a puglistic sneak in New York who would be guilty of such dastardly cowardice. I never would lally the hand of violence upon them, no. I would say keep what you have got, but nothi

lamb, not a word was said about the wolf—there was nobody to pursue or huntit down. Slavery was the welf,
and it would be destroyed and the country rid of its
baneful presence.

Hon. Charles Allen, who was introduced by the President as a citizen of Massachusatta, said he deemed it unnecessary, in presence of such a triout to Massachusetts
and its noble Senator as this meeting presented, to say a
word in regard to the honor of that State. They had
done her honor, and shown their indignation in a proper
way, at the entrage which had been committed upon her
favored son in the Senate Chamber. He was not of the
same politics party with that distinguished man, and
when he was in the Legislature he voted against
his appointment to the Senate of the United State, but
nothing could be said against the purity of his character
or of his sots in his Sena orisl capacity. He was pleased
to see the people of New York coming up and sustaining
the liberties of speech, which were dear to all. Massachuretts, which had already shown her devotion to liberty at Bunker Hill, knew now to delend her rights, and
would, if necessary is such a cause, pour out her blood
and treasures like water. The speaker concluded by
thanking the meeting for the honor they had done Massachusetts and her noble son, Charles Summer.

Me Bracke, of Ohio, was called upon, and returned his
thanks for the manner in which the citizens of this city
had speaken out on the outrage which had been committed
upon a Senator of the State of Massachusetts. He would
tell them that if necessary to preserve the right of free
speech, there were enough Buckeyes who would go on to
Washington and sustain it in the face of all opposition.
Ghio had one Senator in Congress whom they could
have a bout with if they liked. (Three cheers for Wate).
The speaker wished Wade were present, as the sound of
those cheers would be music in his ears. He then pronounced a philible against alavery, and denounced Rev.
Mr. Mills, of Indianapolis, for supporting the system.
The gent

envers more than sixty rages, and consider with a resolution capelling Brooks, and consumer Kelk and Edmonson.

This despatch was published in the Hamato of Priday, and have information which it gives is somewhat old to our rea-fore already. It was, however, received with the most withusiastic chaoring.]

The minority report, and lit. Languarr, states that there was no breach of privilege, and it there had been, that the House has no jurisdiction. (this was also published in the Herato on the came day.)

Hon. Mr. Stramaran, M. C. from the Second Congressional district of this State, in reply to the self of the meeting made a few remarks. It would not be proper, he said, compring the porition he did, to express any opinion upon the surject which had brought them together, but he would tell them when his time came he intended to act with decision. (Applause.)

As it was now near cloven o'c ook, the meeting, which had dwindled away to one-fourth its original number, adjourned.

MEETING OUTSIDE.

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There was a large gathering in front of the Hall, estimated at from three to five thousand in number, and considerable enthuetaen prevailed, but more moderate in character than that manifested by the audience within H. N. Hotz. Esq., was called to preside. He introduced the speakers successively to the audience. A policeman's lantern being the only light farnished, the reporters were compelled to take their notes in the dark. Dr. McPhall was introduced, and spoke at some length, but our reporter was unable to hear what he said, except his percentic n, in which he characterized Brooks as "a loathrome toad, a skunk and a hypocrite." "a loathrome toad, a skunk and a hypocrite."

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, having been called for, came 'crward and said that he had been asked if he was prepared to make a speech. He was ready at all times to do so, and on an occasion like the present, he was ready at a moment's notice. His heart was like a Ccoto do so, and on an occasion like the present, he was ready at a moment's notice. His heart was like a Croton reservoir turn the raucet and a stream gushed out—only instead of water issued fire. He appeared to donounce the entrage which had been committed upon the cause of liberty in the person of one of the noblest men that ever dignified the halls of leg-slation. But worse even than he who gave that base and cowardly blow, were those Senators who stood by and did not interfere to prayent that outrage. There was ny main the United States whose words were culled with more rigorous reference te the rules of pry priety and courtesy that were those of senator Sunner; but the truth of the speech, which occasioned the assault carried the venom to their hearts, and be ing unanswerable in logic, they resorted to the argumentum baculiumm. The truth of the speech made them inturists. We of the North have but one of two courses to pursus—either to strugge for contitutional liberty made the law, or assent to anarchy. If we want constitutional liberty we must go to drive an internal disease out by cutward application. The rature of slavery has for a long time been to make encreachments, and the time has come when it has walked into the government. It overrules the deliberations of our cabinet, and it is time that freemen should rouse stemselves, and look to their rights. He hoped they would not torget the past, but would press forward until a new and a better administration was obtained at Washington.

Mr. Bugges, of Ohie, stated that he was a native of the Empire State, but that he hated Brooks as a miscreant, coward, assessin, and a mean man, which he thought was the lowest designation could be given to any man. Rake the Five Points, and any man in it would be iasuited it you asked him if he would strike a man whilsthe was sitting. But a few more blows on the heads of Northern Senators, and the fination of slavery would be among the dark records of the past. There had been a fire kindled at Kansas, which, like those at C

Indignation Meeting of the Clergy in Boston.

[From the Biston Herald, May 20.]

A meeting of the clergy of all denominations was held at the Meionson, yestercay afternoon, to take action in regard to the present unlappy state of affairs in this country. The meeting was largely attended, and appeared to be very unanimous in its expressions.

The meeting was called to order by Rev. James Worcester, and Professor Stowe, of Andovor, was elected President, and Rev. Mr. Dexter of this city, Treasurer.

Remarks of a strong activitative type treasurer were made by the Prasident, Rev. Measure, Opp of Conless, Track of Fitchburg, Dexter of Boston, Bessions of Mesroes, Wolcott of Providence, Cleveland of Lowell, Gardner Dean of New Jersey, Staphen Thurston of Prospect, Maine, Angier of Hopkinton, N. H., Ballou of Meeford Whitchin, farmerly of Stoneham, James Worcester, Angler of Chnord, Rev. Dr. Worcester of Salem, and Mr. Branson, an agent of the Enignant Aid Society, and recently from Kansas.

The following pressmole and resolutions were introduced:—

In view of the ceaseless aggression of the slave power

In view of the ceaseless aggression of the slave power in our land, and especially in view of the recent brutal attempts to extinguish free speech in the Congress of the United States, and take the lives of freemen in Kansas—We. Ministers of the Gespel, to the end that we may bear our united and efficient testimony before all mea, do hereby calmly, prayerfully, and as in the sight of G:d, embody our deep religious convictions, and our unalterable unrooses, in the following resolutions:—

mereby caimly, prayerfully, and as in the sight of God, embody our deep religious convisitions, and our unalterable purposes, in the following resolutions:—
Resolved, that the Goups of our Lord Jesus Carist is the only antidote for sin, and the only secure basis either of personal character or political institutions—adapted aliks to the family, the church and the State, and precisely fitted to work out in them all the highest and noblest ends.

Resolved, That we can entertain no hope that American slavery will be done away, or its countless usurptices peacetully cease, except as the result of a witely increased conviction of its hatefulness in the sight of God, and its inherent and inevitable antig mism to the very spirit of Christ. And we do therefore pledge to each other our mutual co-operation, symeathy and ail in the work of developing through the pulpit, the church and the press, an enlightened public sentiment on this whole subject.

Resolved, That the murderous assault upon our honored Senstor, Charles Summer, is not only a dastardly assault upon his person, and through him upon the right of free speech, but also a wound which we individually feel, and by which our very hearts bleed; and whether he shall recover, or sink into a martyr's grave—which may God avert—we will slidress ourselves unto prayer and effort that this sorrewful event may become the glorious recurrection of national virtue, and the triumph of freedom.

Resolved, in view of the present orisis in our national affairs, and especially the awful perils that impend over Kansas and the land, we see a new exhibition of the essentially corrupt and corrupting spirit of slavery, and a new necessity that we, as ministers of the gospel and lovers of fiberty, should gird curselves afresh to oppose its aggressions and secure the final triumph of freedom.

These were adopted and the efficers directed to transmit a copy to Congress.

The Brick Church Property-Motion for an injunction,

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

May 31.—Arkenburg, Earle and others, vs. The Mayor, Comptroller, dc., of New York.—Mr. Field, on the part of the plaintiffs, proceeded to sum up. This was a suit brought by citizens and tax payers of New York against the corporation and other parties who claim to have purchased the Brick shaped recognition. chased the Brick church property, and to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller from affixing the seal of the city to a release of the conditions of the grant made to the trustees of the Brick church of 1766. Mr. Field argued trustees of the Brick church of 1786. Mr. Field argued in favor of the perpetuation of the injunction, and contended that if the property was worth \$400,000 at the present time, there could be tound pleaty of men in the city who would willingly sive \$200,000 for the right to dislate to the trustees of the Brick church the terms of sale, with a certainty of making fifty per cent on their investment within two years. The church propises to give the city one-fourth of the \$270,000, instead of \$200,000, which the public treasury would receive, if the opinion of Mr. Recorder Tillou hat been adhered to. After reterring to the law and the facts of the case, Mr. Field said it was one in which the Court should interfere, and that the continuance of the tojunction should be granted until a cisporition of the whole case should be made upon the interior. If the Court would put the property up, it would be was the was really worth, or fift were put up in lote, it would bring a larger sum than any that had been named yet. Decision reserved.

This morning, at 4 and 5 o'c'ook, the temperature is down to thirty-eight (38) degrees. Before midnight last ing's temperature is four degrees lower than any tem-perature for the last ten days in May in sixty eight years; but on the twenty-first (21st) of May, 1850, the tempera-ture at 4 and 5 A. M. was at thirty-eight (38) degrees the same as this morning; this embraces the eleven last cays of May—at that time, snow fell at Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester—at the latter place, to the depth of two inches; great frost in all East Jersey. Lightning was very active the previous day and eventeg in various directions, during which the steamer Southerner was struck by lightning. Earthquakes and storms followed at intervals during the next two weeks, in various places, attended by thunder, lightning and hall, and as late as the 27th snow fell at Toronto, Upper Canada, sufficient to cover the ground. On the first day of June, that year, the temperature fall to forty-fire (40) degrees; but, notwith-standing this celd, the temperature in the last half of June was high, thirteen days out of the fifteen the temperature being from 81 to 96 degrees, and averaging eighty-eight and a half (85%) degrees. The cold cycles of the preceding winter were few, but extensive—the first being seven-eightha, the second three-eighths, are the third six-eighth of the great circue of 360 hours—the first being seven-eightha, the second three-eighths, is the second quarter of the circle, reckening to the 15th of May inclusive.

E. MERIAM,

nde street next claims our attention. McGardy. Aldread on a lot 50 toet front and 77 feet deep. It will be of white marble, and will cost \$40,000. William Bliss is building a standard of 60 feet on Randa there of brown st. Te, with a frontege of 60 feet on Reade and Duane streets, and 180 feet deep; cost, \$80,000-livah Higgins is about to build a first class marble front store on lots 57 and 59. GB. A Grey are about to build a steet through from Duane to Sande atreets, to be marker through from Duane to Sande atreets, to be marker through from Duane to Sande atreets, to be marker through from Duane to Sande atreets.

The front on both streets—cost, \$35, 600. As this street is to be widered, properly has gone up v. Try much. On the corner of Ohambers and Church streets, on the site of the St. Louis Hotel, a new building is going up, sweed by John M. Robinson. This is to be 23 feet on Chambers street and 100 on Church. The building will be of brown stone, and will cost \$40,000. It is already relied for \$10,000 a year—quite a good interest on the macey invested. Homes & Colgate will put ups Fery fine store, with a marble front, on lots Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers street, near West, chortly. On numbers 120 Chambers street, near West, chortly. On numbers 120 case 122 two fine stores are to be put up, running through to 80 and 52 Warren street, each 25 by 176 feet, iron to 80 and 52 Warren street, each 25 by 176 feet, iron frost, and will cost \$40,000. This property belongs to Jome' estate. The Stuart Bros. are about building two an inquistores, 44 by 88 feet, at the foot of Chambers street. It is for the wholesale grocery business.

progress. On lot number 10 the old house has been de-melished, and Joseph Haggerty is about to erect a fine marble front building, five stories high, which will coat \$25,000. The old building was noterions as a gambling house. On lots 23 and 25 two fine marble front ware-houses are to be erected, and on lots 80, 82 and 84 three first class stores, 25 by 100, will be erected for H. D. Ald-

In Park place, on the site of the old Clifford House, will be built three splendld steres, running through to Murray street, with marble front on both streets. They will be 68 by 100 feet, and will cost about \$80,000. The owners are Charles F. Pierson and E. B. Strang.

Barclay street is in ruins. George Oplyke is building fore of while marble, which will cost \$60,000. Dr. Bradshaw has a building of Caon stone almost finished; cost, \$18,000. A. H. Mickle, ex-Mayor, and Caristopher Wolfe are building two white marble from atores, to cost \$22,000

115 feet deep, him process of completion. Lote 26, 31, 33, 35, 37 and 39 are to be built upon.

In Vesey street J. & J. W. Meeks, furniture dealers are about to erect two buildings, six stories in heightone 25 and the other 50 feet front, and 100 deep-fronts of white marble, and sab-cellar 22 test below the pavement, which will cost, \$120,000. Adjutatog, a while marble store is to be built for L. S. Morris, which will cost \$30,000. At the corner of Vessy and Church streets a fine store, 50 by 100, is to be erested for L. & V. Kirby and Silas Sutton; cost, \$55,000. Corner of Fulton and Church streets, a marble front store, for J. Phyle, which

ACCIDENT TO THE STRANSHIP FULTON -At noon yesterday the steamship Fulton, for Havre, lett her dock, but had not proceeded far when an explosion took place, much to the consternation of all on board. On examina tion it was found that one of the condensers had got out upon the chief engineer, injuring him dreaffully. No other person, however, was injured. The machinery was immediately stopped, and the Fulton lay to off the Battery. The steaming J. S. Underhill came alongalden the course of an hour, and took the injured man off and landed him at the Chambers street dick. Workmen were sent for, and the owners notified of the accident, who, upon consults for with experienced engineers, decided that it was better for the wessel to proceed on her journey, as the damage did not amount to much, and there was no danger. Accordingly, shout 8 o'clock in the evaning, the vassel weighted anchor and shoot dut to see. While the vessel was in the say the crowds assembled on the dock were surnising what was the matter, and the report was current among them that Mr. Crampton had gone on board, a rumor that may have some truth, as he was certainly in the city yesterday.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About two o'clock yesterday morning a shooting affray occurred at the corner of Hamilton and Catharine streets, in which one was, named John Watson Shultz, was severely if other person, however, was injured. The machinery was

wan, named John Watson Shultz, was severely if not fatally injured. It appears, as far as we have teen able to learn, that Shults was attacked by five persons, one of whom he had a difficulty with some days sgo, when this person recognised him, and saying, "Here is the villain," drew a platel and fired it at the unoffending man. The starm was quickly raised, and the police of the Fourth ward hastened to the scene of the affray, of the Fourth ward hastened to the scene of the affray, but the perpetrators of the assault had diel; and aithough strict search was subsequently made for them, they all ercaped. The wounded man was taken to the New York Hoepital, where the house surgeon examined his wound. The ball, it appeared, entered the right breast, and passing through the lung went out beneath the left anoulder blade. Coroner Connery was notified to hold an ante mortem examination, but the wounded man was too weak to give any testimony in regard to the affair. But slight hopes are entertained of Shuitr's recoverw.

The Turn Awmin Raumon Courany are about build.

THE THIRD AVESUE RAILROAD COMPANY are about building another deper on the Third avenue, between Statyfifth and Sixty-sixth streets, to accommodate the in-creased number of cars that will be required when the creased number of cars that will be required when the road is opened to Harlem, which must be done before the year 1867. The company now run fifty-six cars from the Park to Sixty-first street, and fifteen to Yorkville. The depot is to be three stories high and fifty feet deep. On the first floor there will be six spacious stores and rooms for the passengers. The building will be of the brick, and will cost about one hundred thousand dolars.

MILITARY MATTERS.—On Filday, the Second regiment, Colonel Bogart, made its first spring parade, and turns out in full numbers. They driled at Macison square. This regiment is composed of the Continentals, the Scotch Fusiliers and the German and Swiss Rifes.

The Third company National Guard intend to celebrate

the third anniversary of the election of Captain Price, under whose command the company has increased from forty to one hundred. It will take place to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, and will consist of a parade, a cinner and a service of aliver plate.

MONTHLY MESTING OF PRISON ASSOCIATION .- The Executive Committee of this association met Wednesday. Dr. tive Committee of this association met Wednesday. Dr. John H. Griscom in the chair. The Treasurer presented his financial report for the month, which showed the cash contributions to have been \$284; but that there are bills due, and claims maturing before the end of the present month, amounting to \$380, which he believed would be more than provided for by the public. After an introduction of the present and the present and the present and the remarked for the provided for the provided for the public. After an introduction and an appropriate recip by the Chairman and other members, and the transaction of ordinary business, the agent submitted his claims of Discharged Convict and Detantion committees, from which it appears that nearly 40 persons had been visited in our city prisons dusing the month. From this number those were carefully selected who had no friends at hand, and were without means to help themselves, and especially those who for the first time were arrested charged with crime. The complainants, parents, employers or friends were sought out and consulted, and the history and antecedents of the acqueed ascertained, and whatever; circumstances of extenuation appeared, were respectfully submitted to the Court on the trial; and in no few instances has this institution been instrumental in asving (especially young) persons from the degradation of a penticularly and the never-to-be foreotten brand consequent on being an immate of the State prison. One sequent on being an immate of the State prison. One sequent on being an immate of the State prison. One sequent on being an immate of the State prison of the acqueent of the association. Seventeen discharged donvicts received assistance in money, which enabled some of them to reach their friends or obtain employment away from the city and State. Eleven were provided with places of work and employment. Nime persons of them to reach their friends or obtain employment away from the city and State. Eleven were provided with places of work and employment. Nime pe John H. Griscom in the chair. The Treasurer presented

Obstump.

Obstump.

One of Lafitte's men, named James Campbell, died at Virginia Point, Texas, on the 5th inst., in the 70th year of his age. The Galveston Civitian says:—in 1812, Cumpbell enliated to join Com. Perry, on Lake Erie; reaphing Philadelphia, he was transferred to the frigate Censitation, and perticipated in her brilliant engagement with the Guerriere. He afterwards joined Lafitte, and was his favorite lieutemant, at the place, over thirty years ago. Campbell always spote of Lafitte as sailing under letters of marque, that he was a nighty honorable man, and a fearless privateer, but unhesitatingly denied the general imputation that he was a pirate. In early times Campbell had, in this vicinity, frequent skirmishes with the Indians. Since then he has led a quiet, peaceful lite, and was a good citizen. He was the last of Lafitte's men left upon this bay.

Brooklyn City News.

PROOBLYN CITY News.

DROWNED BOY RESCUED.—The body of one of the lads who was fowned in Gowanus Bay some days since, by the others of a sail boat, was found in the water at Ref 12 Point last evening. It was secured to a post at Bur!! Thip yard, and the Coroner was notified. The name of one of the lads was Pawling.

First.—A fire broke out, in a closet, in the Presbyterian church in Henry street, last evening, supposed to have originated from accident. The loss amounts to about \$100.

desire to return their thanks accordingly for the favor. On the 29th, at 4 P. M., passed steamship Cahawba, bound to Havana, lat, 34, log. 75. The Empire City has made the run from the Balize, including her detention at Havans, in seven days and four

HAVANA, May 24, 1856.

News from Havana—Arrival of the Empire City.

The steamship Empire City, from Havana, has a vrived.

The Empire City left the Balize on the 24th, at 8 A. M., and at 3 P. M. next day met and exchanged news with steamship Grandle Cart.

steamship Granada, Capt. Criffin, last from Havana,

She arrived at Havana on the 26th, at noon, and passed

the Moro sgain, coming out, bound to New York, at 5

The Culted States steamer Susquehanna, Capt. Sands

had arrived a few hours previous. The only American

war vessel in port.

Just prior to the Empire City's departure she was boarded by a boat from the Susquehanna and informed

by the officer in charge that she would leave that after-

soon, 26th, at six c'clock, for Key West, intending to join there steamer Fulton, and sloops Saratoga and

Cyane, and thence proceed to Greytown.

The United States steam frigate Merrimse had not yet

arrived, and was looked for hourly; she was linewise to

The United States frigate Potomac, Commodore Pauld-

ing, had not recently been heard from, and was supposed to be cruizing somewhere to the eastward.

The Susquehanna wished to be reported all well.
On the cutward voyage of the Empire City her officers

were furnished with a "government permit" (unsolicited by them), and passed an entire atternoon rambling

the Moro Castle, and ascending to the lantern on the top of the light tower, from whence a superb view was

afforded of the city's harbor, and coast outline. They

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

proceed to Greytown.

Movements of the United States Squadron-About to Sail for San Juan-The Ship Adam Lemont. The United States steam frigate Susquehannah, commander Sands, arrived in our office last night at 8 o'clock, and entered port this morning at half-past 6 o'clock. She leaves this evening for Key West, to communicate with the Cyane, and Fulton, thence, to-morrow, without waiting for Commodore Paulding, for San Juan de Nicaragua, to pay her respects to the Eurydise, and protect citizens of the United States from flegal de-tention and molestation in pursuit of their legitimate business, and their transit to the Pacific, or the State of

business, and their transit to the Pacific, or the State of Nicavagua, as they may desire. In this matter we do not supp se that these will be any collision with vessels of England or France. Commodore Paulding, cruizing with the Pelomac and Saratoga, is some where to the eastward in our archipelago.

We are momentarily expecting the steamer Merrimac. The American ship Adam Lemont, which was wrecked two months since on the banks to the northeast of Cardenas, and which was sold for \$3,000 as she lay, siter having been stripped, proves on arrival here, as resorted by ing been stripped, proves on arrival here, as reported by a board of survey which was called by the American Con-sul at he tequest of the under writers agent, Charles Tyng, Eac., to be without 'amage in any part of the null Probably an agent will be sent here the examine the ves

Ricaragua Meeting in Nashville.
[From the Nathville (fennesses) Union May 20]
According to notice, a very large number of our citizens arsembled at the Market House on Saturday night, zens arsemmen at the Market House on Saturday night, to express their sympathy in the movements now going on in Nicaragua. Many of our most respectable citizens were present, and the voice of the gathering, composed as it was of the fermer fellow townsmen of the beroic chief now commanding in that State, its patriotic and noble little army, may be regarded with no ordinary amount of interest.

consisted commanding in that State, its patriotic and noble little army, may be regarded with no ordinary amount
of interest.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr.
C. K. Winston, Chairman, on motion of R. W. McGavocz,
heq., and Missura. Andrew Esing, Dr. Felix Robertson, R.
B. Castleman and Neil S. Brown, Vice Presidents, and H.
K. Walker, Searctary.

Dr. Wisston, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, in explanation of the object, in tones of fired aloquence.

Hon. Next. S. Brown being loudly called for, responded
in a short speech, highly enlogistic of the character of
General Wanker, and communitatory of the cause in which
he was now ergaged.

On motion of W. R. Cox, Esq., a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the meeting.
The Chair appointed Mears. R. W. McGavock. John
A. McEwen, W. R. Cox, John Hu. Smith, Gen. B. F.
Cheatham and John G. Ferguson.

The committee, after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with
unanimous scalamation:—

Whereas, recent events in Central America have i lostrated

The sommittee, after consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted with unanimous scelamation:

Whereas, recent events in Crutral America have i betrated the importance to the citizens of the United States of attaining to greater security for the lives and property of our people in their paerage across the Islamus; and whereas, it is munitest that we cannot rely with any degree of certainty up in the imbedle governments which have hitherto controlled that important lygiwary of our commerce, and especially when their councils are governed and directed by Rurapean in fluence, asverse to our property and growth as a nation; and whereas, the government second; established by Gen. Wm. Walker, in on junction with the republican party of Mica ragua, others the only hope of securing a permanent and rice dry policy towards the government and people of the United States; therefore.

Recolved, That his recognition by our government of the Nicaraguan republic mests our unqualified appropriation. It is shown to the United States at Panams and Like Mostragua, and the interference of the government of Central America, by furnishing arms for the Osta Rice forces, in their unprovoked war against Ricaragua, de monstrate the imperative necessity for such an interference, on the part of the people and government of the United States, as will secure the future permanent safety of our dilutious and the hither of their property, during their transit across the appropriation of the property, during their transit across the imperation of the property, during their transit across the imperation of the property, during their transit across the minimum of their property, during their transit across the imperation of the property, during their transit across the property of their property to our dilutions and the property of the pr

and we, who know bim well teel sure that wheever may be this future career, he will do nothing to tarnish the brightness of his fame.

Resolved, That while it has always been the practice of European gover nm ents is selze upon the territory of their less governly neighbors, with a view to easilve their inhabitants and to enrich themselves by their spoil, the efforts of the republican Gen Walker and his associates are directed to the toolepurpess of conferringt helplessings of treadom, stability and equal laws upon accopit who have never been poscessed of either, and that white the former are justified by no law, except the law of lores, the codout of the latter commends itself to the regard of every lover of liberty.

W. N. Bilno, Eq., next addressed the crowd, entering quite at length upon the discussion of principles of national policy, condemning the course of the administratura in not recognizing Col. French, the first Minister accredited from Nicaregus to this government. He was followed by R. W. McLavoux, who elequently spoke of his personal acquaictance with Gen. Walker, defineded the course of the administration, and expressed in strong terms his sympathy for the cause in which he was engaged, and his hearty hope for its success.

Col. Gardinnume, of White county, being present, was called for, but after expressing his co-operation in sentiment with the speechs already delivered, excused himself from a speech.

Hor. Every H. Ewing, being frequently and loudly called for, appeared and made a most feeling, eloquent and able address in approval of the eathwissium manifested in the cause, to sympathise with which, the meeting had assembled. Mr. Ewing spake of the relationship that existed between himself and deen. Walker, he (Gen. W.) having, when a very young man, read law in his office, of his studious habits, uprestending manners and

which was now the object of such universal and psculiar interest.

He was followed by Judge Wisst H. Humphreys, who gave a most interesting account of the intestine struggles which have desolated the fair plains of Nicaragus for many years. He also spoke of the importance of obtaining a stable and responsible government in that country, to protect the immense commercial interests, which are daily being more fully developed, depauding upon transit across the Isthmus. The speaker further cause of democratic republicanism in Central America.

Speeches were also made by Hon. Judge TURNER, JNO. G. FERGUSON, Esq., D. R. CLAIRORNE, Esq., Col. V. K. STENENSON, R. W. HAYWOOD, Esq., and W. R. COX, Esq. Throughout the meeting, which continued until a late hour, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Superior Court—General Term.
Present, a full Sench.
Correlius W. Lawrence vs. Wm. A. Brown.—Order to

e settled. George C. Quackenbost vs. Huldah Gregory.—Judgment

George C. Quackenbost vs. Haldah Gregory.—Judgment for plaintiff.

John Hull vs. Joseph Naylor.—Motion for a new trial demanded; judgment affirmed with coats.

David S. Draper, &c., vs. Henry N. Beach.—Judgment for the amount found by referee affirmed.

Fowler M. Ra; vs. Fredrick A. Ayres.—Judgment of rpecial term affirmed.

William H. Crane vs. William C. Lyons.—Judgment affirmed.

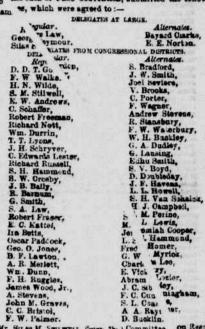
Oakley Beach vs. — White.—Judgment at special term sfirmed, with cos's of appeal.

Watter Keeler vs. Odver Davis, &c.—Judgment for p'ain.iff.

Anti-Fillmore Know Nothing State Convertion at Albany.

This Convention met at Albany on the 29th ult. We condense a portion of their proceedings from the report of the Albany Statesman, the Fillmore Know Nothing State

Mr. WALKER, from the Committee on Selecting Delegates the 12th of June Convention, submitted the following nam w, which were agreed to :-



F. W. Paimer.

Mr. Silss M. Stilwhill, from the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following, which was adopted.

Whereas, by the action of the Ca vention he. dat Philadel, his on the 221 day of February last, a c anditate for the Presidency was attempted to be forced upon the American party, who had novoe a 7 a word, whilely apoken, by a line publicly written, by any single act of his life, tesuified his sympathy with the e American cause; a cancidate who, by his antecedents, h is past affiliated the liftuences which produced it, ignored the universal sentiment of the North on the su bject of the anteresion of human slavery; which repud ated alike the letter and the spirit of every declaration of principles and acquired by the State Council of every free State—the not only throwing away every organic principles and whereas, the American party, but attaching to it the octuar of slavery propagancism; and whereas, the American party of the State of New York has not abandoned the position or its principles, and will not be accessory to the extension of slavery into territory consecrated by acciont and estemn compacts to tree labor and free institutions; and whereas, in the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention it would be compelled to do both, and in view of these stern truths, and in the windication of the principles, and the principles, and while it responds to the call for a National American Douvention, by the app intenent of delegates thereto, to declare its adherence to the principles, and all the principles, as enuadrated by the State of New York is compelled to repudiate and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon it, and while it responds to the call for a National American Convention, and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon it, and while it responds to the call to a National American Convention, and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon it, and while it responds to the call to a National American Convention. Mr. Suas M. Synwant, from the Committee on Respie

to the violent and reckless spirit of slavery propagated irm.

Kesorwed, That the two great sentiments perveding the American mind of the S.ate of New York, are—First. The American and Protestant sentiment. Secondly, Opposition to the extension of human slavery. And that these two sentiments, as embodied in the Binghamton platform, were outsiged by the presented Philadelphia romination. That the nomines did not represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the pro-slavery sentiment of the South—the case by his antecedents, his past affiliations, and present associations, by the manner of his nemination and the influences which produce it, and the other by his public declaration made in the Convention that nominated him; and because they thus represent principles and measures antegonistical to those held and advocated by the American party, we repudiate and reject them.

Resolved, That while we ductain all intention of instructing our delegates in regard to individuals whose

attracting our designates in regard to individuals whose names may be presented for nomination in the National Convention to be held on the 12th of Jone next, yet we carnessly recommend that they use their best ex-ertions to present, as candidates for the support of the Authoration people, men who embody these two great conservative elements, in whose support all honest and carnest Americans, and all honest and carnest oppo-On motion the delegates to New York Convention were empowered to fill vacancies.

Mr. — moved that the delegates to the New York
12th of June Convention from this State meet in that
city on the 11th of June, and proceed to take measures

city on the lith of June, and proceed to take measures for the establishment of a Grand Council, favorable to the principles declared in the Binghamton platform.

Mr. Wasker objected, saying that he did not think this Convention should take a step so radical—that it was not prepared to adopt any measures or evolutionary in its character. The time had not come for such a severance from the American party, and it would be extremely unwass for this Convention to meddle with a subject so important.

Another celegate coincided with the views expressed by Mr. Walker. He, too, thought this Convention should pause. It should, in fact, have nothing to do with such a proposition. He had been told that there were but twe Councils in the State which had not endorsed the Philadelphia nominations—indeed, he had heard since that one of these had ratified those nominations. He could not say how true this was, but he was for waiting until Mr. Fillmore returned to the country and was interrogated upon certain points before he could code to any such action. He intimated, too, that there was a chance of their being expelled from the Order-Hie wasted to remain in it as long as he could. More could be accomplished that way than in any other.

The mover of the resolution had permission to withcreast.

On motion of F. H. Ruggles, a resolution was adopted,

The mover of the resolution had permission to winder the motion of F. H. Ruggles, a resolution was adopted, endorsing the course of the Register, whereupon Mr. Hammond expressed his thanks, and allowed that it was the first particle of consolation he had experienced since he had passed into the "walley of the shadow of death."

On motion of Mr. H., the following State Central Committee was appointed:—
S. Seymour, S. M. Stilwell, S. H. Hammond, Ambross Stevens, F. W. Palmer, F. W. Walker, D. A. Wright, and J. B. Balley.

Thanks were then voted the President, and on motion of Silas Seymour, the Convention adjourned sine die.

FOURD DROWNED.—Coroner Hills held an inquest at the deck foot of Whitehall street, upon the body of a young man, named John Murphy, who was found drowned. The deceased has been missing since the 18th ult., and when last seen was in the neighborhood of Columbia. street and the East river. The jury in this case rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning." The deceased was 14 years of age, was a native of this city, and resided at No. 32 Amity street. FATAL RESULT OF A RAILROAD ACCIDEN .- Coroner Com

nery held an inquest at the New York Hospital upon the body of a man named Francis McLaughlan, who died body of a man named Francis McLaughlan, who died from the effects of injuries received on the New York and Eric Railroad, at Port Jervis. The Jereased had his leg fractured, and was obliged to undergo the pain of ampu-tation. Verciet, "Death by the absorption of put from amputation of the leg, the result of injuries accidentally received." The deceased was 30 years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

Sucure—Coroner Hill's held an inquest at No. 186.

Sections.—Coroner this head an inquest at No. 186.
West Thirty-first street upon the body of a man named
James Nugent, who died from the effects of injuries
received by jumping out of the third story window of
his residence, as above, on the 28th inst. The deceased, his residence, as above, on the 28th inst. The deceased, it appeared, had teen in ill handh of late, and was dispected to be very melancholy in consequence. On the night in question he silently went to the window, and raising the reath, tycelpitated himself to the paveness; beteath. When pikked up deceased was insensible, and cled in a few hours afterwards. The jury removed a verdict of "Death from tracture of the skull and other injuries received by jumpleg out of the third story window of house corner of Thirty-first street and sighth avenue, on the 28th inst." Deceased was forty-eight years of age, and was a native of London, England.

Fatal ACCIDIST ON BOARD SHIP.—An inquest was also

FATAL ACCURRATION BOARD SHIP.—An inquest was also held by Coroner Hills upon the body of a man mamed James King, who died from the effects of injuries, accidentally received, while at work, rigging the ship Tribane, on the 24th instant. The deceased was engaged hoisting a spar on board of the above vessel, when the rope gave way, and the spar falling upon him crushed him reversity. The jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." The second was fifty years of age, and was a native of ice-